

THE TRIBUNE'S FOREIGN NEWS

PICTURES IN THE
SALONS OF PARIS

Winter Exhibition at Grand
Palais Has 4,500
Works of Art.

DECORATIVE PANELS
BY MISS F. ESTE

Thorndike Exposition Shows
Work of a Thoughtful, Well-
Balanced Impressionist.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)
Paris, Jan. 24.—The Winter Salon at the Grand Palais des Champs-Elysees contains some 4,500 works of art, including some of the leading features of the coming season. Among the new pictures are portraits of Gabriel Ferrier and Léon Comerre, who exhibits the portrait of a young woman stroking the back of a Maltese cat.

Pierre Calmette's views of Parisian interior rooms and Raoul Carré's "Déjeuner de Colette" and "Contrebandiers" are effective works.

The thirty-sixth annual exhibition of water colors at the Georges Lantourne gallery is of an excellent average. The salon catalogue comprises 825 numbers, among the most notable being some Balkan war pictures by Georges Scott, a series of scenes of children and animals by André Devamant, and some delicious faunas and fables by Antoine Calbet.

The International Society of Watercolor Artists, founded by the late Gaston Lantourne, opened to-day at the Salon-Simousson gallery. This is undoubtedly a splendid exhibit of the water color achievements of masterful artists. Nymphs, modern girls in evening dress, and other subjects, river scenes by night and day, frolicsome children and gambolling kids and kittens are among the sketches most admired. The show contains some other fine work by Walter Gay, Louis Simon, Frantz Chariot, Raymond Rigot, Charles Bartlett, J. F. Gaudin and J. M. Ayy, and some admirable decorative panels by Miss Florence Este, of New York.

GUSTAVE CHARPENTIER,
ILL, POSTPONES VISIT

Continued Cold in France
Causes Deaths—Wolves
Driven from Pyrenees.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)
Paris, Jan. 24.—Crisp, cold, clear weather, with splendid skating, continued. The temperature is six degrees below zero, Centigrade, and was twelve hours early this morning. Several deaths from exposure to the cold are reported.

Gustave Charpentier, still confined to his house with influenza, was unable to leave Paris for New York to-day, as he had intended, and has indefinitely postponed the voyage. The navigation of the Rhine continues suspended, on account of ice flocks. The river is at a level lower than for the last few days. The temperature in Eastern France is from 14 to 18 degrees below zero, Centigrade. A squadron of the 12th dragons, manoeuvring near Villey le Sec, came across a herd of forty wild boars. The dragons charged them, killing six with their lances and wounding two, which escaped with the remainder of the herd in their tracks. Packs of wolves, driven from the Pyrenees by cold, appeared in the southern departments, being hunted by peasants.

The price of green vegetables in Paris has nearly doubled, owing to the cold. The wholesale price in the central market for cauliflowers, usually \$8 to \$10, to-day was \$14. Spinach is \$1.10 per 100 kilograms, instead of \$1.14 to-day.

ARCTIC EXPLORER BACK

De Payer to Start Again
Early in Summer.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)
Paris, Jan. 24.—The French Arctic expedition commanded by Jules de Payer has arrived back in Havre after a stay of five months in the Arctic region, notably the Francis Joseph archipelago, where they landed provisions and a further and longer voyage. With the expedition were a number of important observations and collections. The documents and specimens will be placed in the natural history museum of the Pasteur Institute. With the first days of summer the Payer expedition is put to sea again for exploration of the northern coast, especially with the object of making meteorological and astronomical observations, in addition to geological and geographical work.

GERMAN CROWN PRINCE.
In his Hussar uniform.CROWN PRINCE UNWILLING
TO DROP HUSSAR UNIFORM

As Member of the General Staff His Garb Is More Sedate—
Will Entertain Largely at His Unter den
Linden Palace This Season.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)
Berlin, Jan. 24.—The Crown Prince and Crown Princess seem to enjoy the society of Americans. Last week they received in their palace Ambassador and Mrs. J. W. Gerard, and next day the Crown Prince was one of the guests of Allison V. Armour at the Imperial Automobile Club. Though participating in these social occasions the Crown Prince and Princess a few days later were absent both from the Grossekour and the defilement, at the Berlin Schloss, giving as an excuse that their youngest child, Prince Hubert, who is whooping cough, but his condition is not serious. However, for the protection of the other children, he has been sent to Potsdam with a nurse.

The Crown Prince, who is now a member of the general staff, seems unwilling to give up his becoming dandiac hussar uniform for the more sedate broad stripes, long trousers and tail coat of the general staff officer. Last week he appeared one evening unannounced at Reinhardt's Deutsches Theatre in his hussar uniform, accompanied by three officer friends. He declined a box, saying he preferred a parquette seat. He was in high spirits, greeting numerous acquaintances in the audience and carrying on an animated conversation with his friends.

Looks Very Youthful.
In spite of his thirty-one years and his gay life, the Crown Prince looks more youthful to-day than any of his brothers, with the exception, of course, of the youngest, Prince Joachim.

Count and Countess Johannes Franken-Sierstorff, the latter formerly Mary-Knowlton, of Brooklyn, were guests at a farewell supper given at the Hotel Adlon by Count Guido Sienck von Donnersmarck, one of the richest noblemen in Germany, to his friend Prince Wilhelm of Wied, who is about to leave Berlin to begin a new life in Albania. The supper party was small, but huge wealth and many titles were represented, including the host's wife, née Princess Sayn-Wittgenstein; Prince Friedrich of Wied and his wife, née Princess Pauline of Wurtemberg; Prince Wilhelm's wife, née Princess von Schoenburg-Waldenburg, and Countess Sierstorff, a queenly looking woman, wore a magnificent diamond tiara and a magnificent gown. The American fairly eclipsed the three princesses present. The Sierstorffs, who are old friends of the Donnersmarcks, live in a superb old castle when in Silesia, where they frequently entertain the Kaiser during the hunting season. When in Berlin they occupy large apartments in the Hotel Bristol.

Ambassador and Mrs. Gerard have at last been able to leave the Hotel Esplanade and move into the new embassy. Mrs. Norman Whitehouse and Mrs. Ernest Wilkie were their first guests, on Thursday. For their beauty and fine gowns Mrs. Whitehouse and Mrs. Wilkie have created no end of stir in smart Berlin circles. The consensus of opinion is that they and Mrs. Robert K. Cassatt, who was also presented on Tuesday at the schleppent, are the best dressed American women in Berlin this winter.

Robert P. Skinner, the new consul general, with Mrs. Skinner, arrived from Hamburg on Monday and has taken charge of the consulate. Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Thackara left for Paris on Wednesday. A large crowd of friends saw them off at the station.

The American Women's Club gave a highly successful musical tea at their house, on the Pragerplatz, on Monday. On the programme were Louis Persinger, the American violinist, and Luigi Magistretti, the well known harpist. The American Women's Club, whose president is now Mrs. J. W. Gerard and whose vice-president is

KING MAY BECOME
DEAF IN ONE EAR

Alfonso to Undergo An-
other Operation, Prob-
ably at Bordeaux.

PERSONAL POPULARITY
INCREASES EVERY DAY

Tells Newspaper Men Their Pro-
ductions Are Improving in
Accuracy and Good Taste.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)
Madrid, Jan. 24.—King Alfonso is always doing something original. It really seems, despite the fact that there are a considerable number of Republicans in Spain, that it would be difficult to inspire a revolution against the young monarch, so popular, democratic and accessible is he. The latest thing which has brought him into the news is his charming and informal chat with a party of newspaper men on the subject of garden suburbs for housing the working classes, which the newspaper colony is building at Carabanchel.

The King, in answer to a request from the newspaper men, appeared to lay the foundation stone of three new buildings. The first thing he did was characteristic. Instead of seating himself on the only chair, which was placed for him at the stone laying, he shoved back the chair, lighted a cigarette and began talking in most interesting fashion to everybody present, his eager eyes taking in everything.

He glanced at the stone, which bore his signature in facsimile, and asked, "How did you get that?" The newspaper men explained that they had had it photographed from a decree signed by the King. Alfonso seemed delighted with this little matter of enterprise.

An Informal Conversation.

When the ceremony was over the King held a sort of informal discourse with the newspaper men, who naturally asked all sorts of questions. The talk finally led to the forthcoming practice of the English polo team here.

"Fifteen English players are coming," said the King, "and I hope to get out and have a good deal of practice myself."

Alfonso in conversation displayed a really remarkable knowledge of sociological conditions and the needs of the laboring class. He surprised the newspaper men by announcing that he intended to build cheap houses for the people on his estates—may, he had already begun building. "They are between Queen's Bridge and Quinta road," he said, "and I shall build others at Cuatro Caminos [a poor suburb of Madrid] for workingmen. In order to build these, however, I shall have to mortgage those built in Seville, for I have no state subvention. Those on the estate will cost \$60,000. How much I shall spend at Cuatro Caminos I don't know, but I shall keep building and mortgaging each lot as it is completed in order to carry out further plans. I hope this extensive pawning will not lead to my being sent to jail, for if it did my position would be very awkward. I couldn't very well pardon myself, but would have to hope that the tribunal condemning me would also bring about my release."

"Sire," interrupted a journalist, "we would secure your release, for we are the representatives of public opinion."

His Views on Newspapers.
This started Alfonso on another tack, and the versatile monarch began to talk about the duties and importance of the press. In the course of his dissertation he said he had noticed a great improvement in Spanish newspapers both in point of accuracy and good taste. He delighted the newspaper men with the affability, good sense and understanding with which he discussed the various questions.

When he drove away in a snorting motor he left a genial feeling of cordiality behind.

It is feared that King Alfonso will soon be obliged to have another operation performed, on account of the recurrence of his old affection of the ear which formerly caused him so much trouble. The operation has been delayed as long as possible, as it will probably cause the loss of hearing in one ear, but all other means of treatment have failed, and it is believed now that an operation cannot be much longer delayed. It will probably be performed at Bordeaux, where the King is going soon to consult an English specialist and afterward travel in the South of France to recuperate. He may go to London to see some specialists there before the operation.

AVIATORS AT SAN RAPHAEL
French Navy Carrying Out Ex-
periments in the Bay.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)
San Raphael, Jan. 24.—This resort has developed into the Riviera naval aviation centre. More than half a dozen aeroplanes are often seen hovering about the bay simultaneously. By the end of the month the total air fleet stationed here will number fourteen or sixteen aeroplanes, mostly provided with floats.

Instead of a land aerodrome aviators use the calm waters of the bay, where, in lies the old French cruiser Foudre, like a gigantic mother duck, with her aeroplane ducklings playing in the water around her and in the air over her head. The Foudre, before being stationed here, was specially fitted out as an aviation training ship. A starting platform has been erected aboard and the decks are arranged to shelter three or more machines.

The object of the experiments from the Foudre is to evolve the ideal waterplane, says Captain Dutertre, commander of the station. Experiments are being especially directed toward devising a float that shall combine lightness with solidity and toward fixing the best centre of gravity for waterplanes, which should be as high as possible for flying purposes and at the same time low enough for, as a waterplane, to float solidly on the water.

Americans in Berlin Resent
Charges Made by Alma Gluck

Singer's Views, Indorsed by
Walter Damrosch, Arouse
Indignation.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

Berlin, Jan. 24.—The American colony in Berlin is in a ferment of indignation at the charges attributed to Walter Damrosch and printed by some American music journals, to the effect that American girls after studying in Berlin are "stripped of health, jewels, virtue, even belief in God," and the American Women's Club has taken the matter in hand. Ambassador Gerard has summoned a members' meeting of protest for Wednesday next to review the accusations of Mr. Damrosch and what he considered the actual influence of the wild charges brought by Alma Gluck.

The Tribune correspondent sought information as to the truth of the charges and had interviews with several leading American singers in the German Opera House, including the famous and talented Maud Fay and Marcella Craft, stars of the Royal Opera, Munich, and Eleanor Painter, prima donna of the Deutsches Opernhaus, Charlottenburg, Berlin.

All without exception were indignant at the charges, which they say are not only infamous but a cause of great anxiety among all parents of girls studying in Berlin. Miss Craft said:

"I have several dear friends who are unable to have others accompany them and whose lives here are splendid examples of pluck, hard work and earnest study. It is not immoral conditions that are responsible for bitter disappointment, but the foolish vanity of the student, who hastens forward the attempt to astonish the world before talent has ripened. Europe has, oh, so much to give to the student who has ripened and is ready to take advantage. I protest against the assertions made in Miss Gluck and Mr. Damrosch's charges. They are untrue, I know, for I lived nine years in Germany studying singing. In the boarding houses one is in constant touch with musical conditions, and I never heard anything like the conditions she asserts."

Eleanor Painter, a Colorado girl of splendid voice and beautiful physique, said: "The statements are not only silly but false, and I cannot resent them too strongly. Unlike other coun-

Walter Damrosch, when seen by a Tribune reporter last night, denied absolutely ever having made any remarks derogatory to American women music students in Berlin, and said that he had recently sent a cable dispatch to Frank King Clark stating this.

"The whole matter," he said, "arose



MISS ALMA GLUCK.

tries, even America, theatre regulations in Germany are so strict that no one is permitted in the singers' dressing rooms, not even husbands or mothers."

Maud Fay said there were very few instances of misconduct, and the accusation that American girls studying in Berlin were bad morally was calumnious and cowardly. Mrs. A. M. Thackara, wife of the retiring United States Consul General and for many years president of the American Women's Club, is absolutely familiar with prevailing conditions. She energetically repudiated the statements of Miss Gluck and Mr. Damrosch, saying that the charges could only be based on exceptions. "The majority of American girls who come to Berlin," she said, "live in pensions whose reputations are above reproach."

Dr. Alice Luce and Frank King Clark, the leading American teachers in Berlin, indorse the views given.

from a remark I made a month ago in which I spoke of the condition of some American girls whom I had seen in Milan when I went there to engage singers for the Metropolitan in 1891. So you see, the report is just twenty-three years late and in no way affects Berlin. The way my remark has been garbled and exaggerated is simply ridiculous."

JOURNALIST'S TRICK
MAY WIN A MEDAL

Vain French Senators and Deputies
Held Up to Ridicule
in "L'Eclair."

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

Paris, Jan. 24.—The Academy Goncourt is seriously thinking of awarding a gold medal for the most brilliant journalistic achievement of the season to Paul Biraute, the young sub-editor of the reactionary Nationalist newspaper "L'Eclair" for the extraordinary practical joke that he has perpetrated on the leading Senators and Deputies, bringing an avalanche of ridicule on the alleged vanity of the parliamentary orators who seek every occasion for publicity.

A few days ago M. Biraute sent printed circulars to the Radical members of Parliament bearing the portrait of a man with a beard, costume and appearance of a member of the National Convention of Revolutionary days, and with the inscription of the committee of organization to celebrate the 150th anniversary of Hegesippe Simon, with this extract from the great man's epigrams—"The night of ignorance vanishes with the rise of the sun." An eloquent and patriotic appeal followed asking the Senators and Deputies to sign their adhesion as honorary members to the committee and deliver an oration at the inauguration of a monument to commemorate Hegesippe Simon.

Fifteen Radical Senators and nine Deputies forthwith wrote eloquent letters to M. Biraute, consenting to become members of the committee and signifying the intention of participating in the grand patriotic duty of celebrating the heroism of Hegesippe Simon, the precursor of modern democracy and the martyr of clericalism and tyranny of pre-Revolutionary times.

Among the prominent statesmen who hastened to inscribe themselves for the inauguration as orators are Senator Sarrien, an ex-Premier, enjoying the reputation of great political prudence; ex-Minister and Deputy Bernard, the erudite Senator Lintlhaec, Vice-President of the Senate, Maurice Faure, Deputy Dailmier, political organizer of the Radical Socialist party; Senator Count d'Aunay and Senator Darbot, all eminent leaders of the parliamentary democracy.

After the receipt of these patriotic manifestations Paul Biraute published the letters of adhesion in "L'Eclair" with an explanation, with a big display head, that Hegesippe Simon never existed, being a pure invention of M. Biraute as a decoy to draw out the evidence of vanity and ignorance of history from the leading representatives of the Radical majority in Parliament.

It is needless to say that there was a storm of indignation in the Radical groups of the Senate Chamber, to which M. Biraute replied: "Why, you wanted publicity, and you have got it. That's all."

PARIS HAS REMEDY
FOR DRUNKENNESS

Serum Taken from Horses Has
Record of 83 Per Cent of
Cases Cured.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

Paris, Jan. 24.—A cure for confirmed drunkards by means of an anti-alcoholic serum called antihyaline, taken from horses, which was communicated in 1900 to the Academy of Medicine by its discoverers, M. Broga, a chemist of the faculty of Paris; M. Thebaud, a doctor of sciences at the University of Paris, and M. Sapeller, medical director of the Nanterre Hospital, has been submitted to scientific tests during twelve years.

More than 250 drunkards of both sexes and ages, varying from twenty-five to fifty years and of different nationalities, have been treated, and medical reports now made, accompanied by detailed clinical observations, show a result of 83 per cent completely cured. Simultaneous observations of drunkards treated by ordinary methods in special asylums show only 30 per cent cured.

The new treatment consists of a series of subcutaneous injections of the serum, which retains the specific qualities for more than a year. The serum administered in progressive doses neutralizes the action and effects of alcohol, while the patients gradually lose their desire or craving for alcoholic drinks.

The objection hitherto raised against the treatment was that the serum could be obtained only after a long and painful treatment of horses in sound health. The horses after a selection by a veterinarian were gradually alcoholized so that they became after six months helpless victims of alcoholic intoxication. When this condition attained the maximum intensity the serum was extracted from the unfortunate animals, which usually died soon afterward in convulsions and delirium tremens. The inventors have now found a method of obtaining the serum from horses without cruelty or causing ill effects.

ITALIAN QUEEN RECEIVES

Many Americans Presented at
Royal Palace, Rome.

Rome, Jan. 24.—A large party of American citizens was presented to-day to the Queen of Italy at the royal palace. They included Mrs. John Hays Hammond and Miss Katherine D. Tillman, daughter of Colonel Samuel Tillman, of New York; Mrs. Jacob Sloat Fassett and Miss Fassett, wife and daughter of ex-Congressman Fassett, of Stratford, N. Y.; Colonel and Mrs. Robert Shaw Oliver and daughter, of New York and Washington; Mr. and Mrs. Frederick H. Brooks and wife, Miss Ellen Constance Palmer and wife, Miss Grover, of Washington; Miss Margaret Luce, Miss Margery Lee, Mrs. Arthur Little and Miss Anne Middleton Means, of Boston; Miss Elisabeth Crawford Washington, of Philadelphia, and Ira Nelson Morris, of Chicago. The function was very democratic, those to be presented waiting in a large anteroom and being introduced to the Queen one by one by a lady-in-waiting.

PARIS CHARMED
BY NEW OPERETTA

Book by Sardou Proves
Up-to-Date—Music of
Offenbach School.

DIRECTORY FASHIONS
LIKE THOSE OF 1914

Lucien Guitry Devises Series of
Tableaux for Curtain
Calls After Acts.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

Paris, Jan. 24.—"Les Merveilleuses," a spectacular operetta in three acts, written by the late Victorien Sardou and Paul Ferrier, music by the Hungarian composer, Hugo Felix, produced to-night for the first time at the Variétés, is one of the most amusing, light and frisky musical entertainments of the season. The action takes place during the Directory, when fashion's fads were of new Greek gowns, slit skirts and perverse dances, the meretricious extravagance and eccentricities of which suggest a parallel with the tendencies of to-day.

The story is based upon a political conspiracy and a marriage. One finds the young and brilliant Muscadin arrested by two policemen, and a beautiful "Merveilleuse" claimed by two husbands. Adroitly woven upon this is a wedding ceremony, with choruses, pagan rites and atheist functions, according to the usage of the Directory, also a game of blind man's buff and a fête, with fireworks by moonlight given by Barras, then Josephine Beauharnais's admirer. The fashionable promenade of the day was under the Palais Royal arcades, and this, of course, forms one of the scenes. The apotheosis of Napoleon Bonaparte is also one of the effects.

The music is mostly in lively strains, somewhat in the school of Offenbach, gay and sparkling, violins, cellos, clarinetes and horns having dominant parts in the orchestration. A trio in the second act, sung by a conspirator and two policemen, is the most amusing thing of the kind seen here in a long time.

Lucien Guitry, who produced with great success at the Gymnase last night Lugné-Poe's French adaptation of Rostand's German play, "Les Cinq Messieurs de Francfort," which is an anecdotal history of the House of Rothschild, known to New York audiences as "The Five Frankforters," has started a new custom in Paris which is meeting with the enthusiastic approval of the public. When, after the end of the act the audience applauds the curtain rises, but the players instead of standing up and bowing, all remain in the postures required by the scene presented, thus forming a living picture. At each recall a different living picture is disclosed. This innovation is about to be adopted in other theatres.

Another theatrical novelty brought about by the spell of cold weather is muffs for women's ankles, which, owing to the mode of slit skirts, transparent silk stockings and gossamer-like shoes are more than ever exposed to the cold. These leg muffs are of hand embroidered silk, lined with fur, or of soft chamolins skin, of tones matching the skirt, and can be drawn over a light shoe. These ankle muffs are removed in the cloak room at the same time as other wraps.

AMERICANS IN MUNICH

About 100 Attend Reception
Given by St. John Gaffney.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

Munich, Jan. 24.—The American Consul General, St. John Gaffney, with Mrs. Gaffney, gave a reception a day or two ago to Americans at the Bayerischerhof, where they are staying until their apartment is ready. There were about one hundred Americans present and a sprinkling of English.

The guests included the British Minister to Munich, Sir Vincent Corbett, and Vice-Consul and Mrs. Abbott. Mr. and Mrs. Gaffney invited the Abbots for a drive in their big automobile on the afternoon before a dinner given to the consular officers of Munich, but the wheels became embedded in a snowdrift, where the tires could not get a grip. The party was obliged to abandon the car and trudge in the snow to Starnburg. Horses were sent to drag out the car, while the party caught trains for Munich in time to get to the hotel during the first course of the dinner. The function was under the chairmanship of M. Stueb, the Belgian Consul General. Nearly forty consuls sat down to the dinner.

BORACIC ACID IN FRUIT

French Scientist Says It Is Pro-
duced Naturally Therein.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

Paris, Jan. 24.—The dispute over a cargo of conserved, dried fruits from Canada, which the French sanitary authorities condemned on the ground that the fruits contained boric acid, has led to an authoritative statement being issued by Dr. Roux, director of the Pasteur Institute, to the effect that all fruit contains small quantities of boracic acid, boracic being produced naturally by all living cells.

MM. Bertrand and Aguilhon, whose work on this subject was cited by Dr. Roux, discovered a new method of quantitative analysis enabling the chemist to distinguish between the presence of pre-existent and artificial boracic introduced for preservative purposes. The Bertrand-Aguilhon table of pre-existent boracic fixes at 112 milligrams per kilogram the normal amount of boracic acid in dried apricots and cherries, 56 milligrams in wood strawberries, 28 milligrams in English pears and 228 milligrams in black grapes.